ST. DOMINGO.

The Feeling Regarding Annexation in Do minica - Cabral Outlawed by President Bacz-Movements of the Rabels in the South

- The steamship Tybee, Captain Delanoy, from St. Domingo April 17, via Samana the 18th and Porto Plata the 19th, arrived at this port yesterday. The

Annexation-Cabral Outlawed-Bacz and the Spanish Currency—The Rebels Under Cabral in the South-Bacz Moving to Oppose the

ST. DOWINGO CITY, April 18, 1870. .We are anxiously awaiting news from the United States of the result of the annexation question in Congress. The long delay is creating much uneasiness here, and many fear that Congress will not act upon the question during the present session. I hey do not it is to be feared that the long-strained nerves of our recole, who so much desire and have been so long promised annexa-tion, will react, and in their disappointment will oppose annexation as strongly as have worked for it—a proceeding which would make Bacz's position an extremely critical one, and possibly result in his complete overthrow and the placing of Luperon or Cabral at the head of affairs— an effect which it is earnestly to be hoped may never ensue; for it would cause the total destruction of all ss and trade, and all the interests of the island would be brought to a standstill, giving it a shock om which it could not recover for years.

Baez has issued a decree outlawing Cabral, stating as the reason that Cabral is at Polo at the head of argents; that he did interfere with Salnave and his ministers and women and children, taking them in the Dominican territory, inhumanly butchering

DWS:—
ANTICLE 1. Senor Jose Maria Cabral, formerly General of
the armies of the Dominican Republic, and now acting as an
officer or agent for carrying out the projects of Hayri against
this republic, is by this manifesto declared an outlaw, and
any person is authorized to seize and sizy him.
The second article commands the executives of the different districts to publish and carry out article first.
Given at 8t. Domingo, April 8, 1870, in the twenty-ninth
year of the independence, seventh of the restoration
and third of the regeneration. B. BAEZ, President.
Ten men who were captured by Cabral and given up
to the Hayriens at Las Yayas have escaped and
arrived here from Azua in the Dominican war
steamer Monte Chizsie

steamer Monie Christe
Several houses are being erected at Samana and
business is looking better.
Luperon is heard from as sick at Turk's Island.
Base has made a proposition to receive all of the
old Spanish issue of paper money at a moderate rate.
The proposal is g adly accepted by the holders, as
they had given up all hopes of getting anything
for it.

for it.

THE WAR NEWS.

Cabral had marched from San Juan, on his way to Azua, with 1,200 men, and General Oganda, with 600 more, had left Neyba to join him in this movement. An engagement took place with the government troops at Binjama, in which Cabral was successful and took a number of prisoners. He pursued the routed troops of Baez until they reached Liaya, a village three miles from Azua, where they were reinforced and made a stand; but Cabral again defeated them with great slaughter, putting them to compete rout. Cabral was at last accounts awaiting the arrival of Oganda, when he will make an attack on Azua. Buez on hearing this despatched a battalion of troops, all natives of Azua, which is also his birthplace, and expresses confidence that they, with the troops already there, will successfully defend the city. Azua is the most important town of the south and is the key of the country. There are only two towns between Azua and St. Domingo City—namely, Bani and St. Christobal.

Chances for Development-Mines-Attempted Revolutions-The Case of Mr. Hatch. Sr. Domingo, April 16, 1870.

The arrival of the United States steamer Severn (flagship), with Vice Admiral Poor, gave additional to the question of annexation, and, it being the all absorbing question here, all other business is held in abeyance to its consummation. Business until tucket, Swalara, Yantic, Severn and Bibb, was at a stand still. The presence on shore of scores of officers and Americans, all flush with American gold gave an impetus to trade, which is but a foretaste of what all may anticipate if annexation is a fixed fact. The native indolence of the people, coupled with the constant state of revolution the country has been subjected to for years, has reduced it to a state of poverty, so much so that not one farm in one usand is worked or in a state of repair. To an American it seems strange that a country pos-sessing, as does this, all the immense resources and natural advantages incident to wealth, and which now presents the evidences of positive greatness,

sessing, as does this, all the immense resources and natural advantages incident to wealth, and which now presents the evidences of positive greatness, should be so miserably poor. During my perigrinations through the island I have been forcibly impressed with the magnificent opening which is here presented to American energy and Yankee enterprise. In agricultural resources no county possesses equal advantages, as two and often three crops are raised with no other instrument than a rude hoe. Coffee, cocoa, cotton, corn, sugar and, in fact, all products incident to a Southern climate luxuriate here beyond my most sanguine expectations, while fruit of all kinds peculiar to the ropics is found in untold quantities. As to the mineral resources but little is known, as the interior has never yet been prospected, to say nothing of being developed. However, I heaitate not to state that from the little I have seen, that with a few Colorado practical miners it will prove far richer in the precious metals than New Mexico or Arizona. As to mines of coal and copper it is already proven to the world that they are numerous and inexhaustible.

When all these advantages are taken into consideration, coupled with the fact that the climate, especially in the interior, is the finest in the world, we who are domiclied here think Dominica would be a prize in the hands of Uncle Sam, and do carnessly pray for annexation. During the past thirty days we have had two attempts at revolution—one at Puerto Platte, the other at Azma, neither of which amounted to the respectability of an ordinary mob in America. The truth is, all the better class are tired of such work, and lock to the United States to put a stop to it, as it is only done to place in power a few men who would sacrifice the country and its people to further their own aggrandizement.

The prompt manner in which our Consul here, Major Raymond H. Perry, moved in the matter of Mr. Hatch, an American citizen, imprisoned at Azua, proves that in St. Domingo, at least, Americans are s

PROBABLE MURDER IN JERSEY.

Quarts of Whiskey and One Dead Man-The Wheels of Justice Clogged.

man about twenty years of age, residing at 170 Mul-berry street, New York, went to Paterson. Not returning, a party of his friends, who had grown anxtous concerning him, began tracing him up, with the following strange result:--

on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, between Paterson and Little Falls. One day last week he, in company with three other men, called at a tavern on the Little Falls road, and called for four quarts of whiskey, of which each one drank a quart and departed. While crossing a small drank a quart and departed. While crossing a small bridge, as his companions alleged, Reach sat down and his companions went on, thinking he would soon come. As he did not follow them, after going some distance they returned and found Roach dead.

Justice John J. Stagg, of Little Falls, viewed the body next morning, and after inquiring into the circumstances, as given by his companions, decided no inquest necessary, and the man was interred. These are the facts as given by Squire Biagg, who alleges that there were no marks of violence on the body of the man.

the man.

At the request of Roach's friends Coroner Butterworth of Paterson, went to Little Falls and made inquiries concerning the officer, which elicited facts which well the transaction as certainly mysterious, and not at all to the credit of the Little Falls squire. The people who saw the hody aftern that there were

marks of violence on the body, and that the Justice declined holding any inquest, and has kent the affair so still that until yesterday it was hardly known outside of the village of Little Falls. Whether the deceased came to his death by over indulgence in liquer or whether he was killed by his drunken companions is a serious question. That he was killed looks probable from the fact that his companions on the spree took their departure immediately after the occurrence, and have not been seen since, leaving a steady job on the railroad. What is to be done in the matter!—whether there will be any further investigation of the case is not known. Deceased was a poor man, and doubtiess the matter will drop where it is, notwithstanding his friends feel convinced that Roach has been murdered. The Little Falls authorities preserve an undue reticence on the subject, and seem averse to the transaction receiving publicity, and it was with much trouble that even the above meagre account of the affair could be ascertained. There seems to be but little doubt that Roach has been murdered.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

Dodworth, Astor place, publishes the "Frou-Frou Waltz," written by the chef d'orchestre at Daly's bijou theatre. The introduction, at least in the openng bars, is rather cold and severe in a contrapuntal sense, but it glides into a beautiful melody with a triplet accompaniment. The themes of the waltz are pretty, but there is a want of freedom in their treatment which mars their innate merits. It is, however, the work of an accomplished musician. Henry Litolif publishes the following:-

A very neat and elegant edition of the operas of "Lucia di Lammermoor" and "L'Elisir d'Amore," thirty classical airs, for bass or baritone voice, from the best masters; sonatas, fantasias, variations and fugues, by Mozart, for four hands, the concertos and fantasias of Beethoven. Those great works are sold at prices which will bring them within the reach of all lovers of music. The composers of the classical airs are Bach, Handel, Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven, Weber and Schubert, and the dates of composition extend from 1730 to 1828.

Ditson & Co. publish the following:-

"Guardian Angel," duet. Gounod. A gem of real value, colored by one of the composer's most charac-teristic accompaniments. Like all good music it is simplicity in *propla persona* and commends itself to all by a freedom from restraint and natural flow of melody. That we consider the greatest charm of any piece, vocal or instrumental. True music is spontaneous, and the very instant it becomes labored t loses all interest.
"Like the Lark," duet. Abt. A little waif of

melody, Joyous and sparkling and too short and evanescent to produce a lasting impression.

"Ring on, Sweet, Angelos," duet. Gounod. A very peculiar song, rather monotonous in character, but probably effective to a certain degree when sung by

good artists.

"Natalien Waltz." Oesten. This is an easy arrangement of Labitzy's well known piece.

"Parting," song, Krebs. Fair, well and artistically constructed out of commonplace material.

"I Cannot Sing the Oid Song," transcription. Brinley Richards. An easy and popular arrangement of this beautiful song, in the stereotyped style of transcription.

"I Cannot Sing the Old Songs," transcription. Brinley Richards. An easy and popular arrangement of
this beautiful song, in the stereotyped style of transcription.

"What Do the Angels Dream of, Mother?" song.
Gonnod. Nothing of any particular interest in it.

"Sonata No. 1 in A." Gementi. For purity of
style and harmony of structure Clementl's sonatas are
without a rival. He, it may be said, is the founder of
the modern sonata school. This work is an excellent
specimen of his great powers.

"La Bella Cappricciosa," polonaise, Hummel.
The composer is one of the bulwarks of plano literature and this polonaise is a standard work. There is
something in it that arrests the mind of the listener
at once. It is apparently fugitive yet systematic in
its construction, and the coloring is kaleidoscopic in
character, presenting new beauties at each hearing.

S. T. Gordon, Breadway, publishes the following:—

"Fanfare des Dragous," esquisse militaire. F.
Boscovitz. We do not like military fanfares of any
kind on the piano, but this is better than the average
of those compositions.

"Jubilate Deo," anthem. H. Millard. The opening, in six-eight time, is joyous and pleasing, being
the "Stabat Mater" of Rossini. Then follows a very
fine bass solo, which Rossini formerly wrote, we
believe, under the name of "Pro Peccatis," and afterwards the "Cujus Animan," note for note, and,
lastly, the "Inflammatus." Rossini's name would be
more appropriate if attached to this work.

"Ob ron," fantasia. Leybach. An exceedingly
brilliant and effective four-handed arrangement of
the principal morecaux from Weber's immortal work.

"Angel of Heaven Waltzes," Charles Viola. Very
commonplace and childish. The composer towest the
eight bar measure in his thenes, and having got a
good idea in the commencement he rings changes on
it ad nausseam.

"Dornorschen." Bendel. The melody is one of
those taking themes that are admirably suited for
transcription. On it Mr. Bendel has raised a fairy
structure of the most beautiful kind.

"The Golden Fl

peculiar sort of theme to start with, and not over in-teresting.

"Trol de l'Amazone," Boscovitz. A splendid galop, with the ring of the true metal in it, and adorned in the most fantastic manner.

the most fantastic manner.

"Under the Paims," Boscovitz. The themes, which are all of the march order, are very pretty and the arrangement is to the highest degree effective.

"Chant du Matin," idyl. Boscovitz. A singular name for this piece, which is more of the berceuse order than anything else. It is the work of a true artist, at all events.

"Lord, Forever at my Bide," quartet from a melody by Abt, arranged by G. L. Tatiam. A mere waif of melody, with an ordinary framework to set it off.

off, "The Impetuous Galop," St. George Crozier. Of the schoolboy order; an amateur's crudest concep-

tion.
"Thou, One Bright Star," song. J. W. Parson Price.
Another amateur effusionand melancholy example of

ton.

"Thou, One Bright Star," song. J. W. Parson Price.
Another amateur effusionand melancholy example of
inexperienced attempts at composition.

"Sylvester Schottisch." Louis Baeppler. Commonplace and uninteresting.

"Golden Stars Galop." L. Streaborg. Good for
planists of tender years and undeveloped fingers.

"Night Song." Jean Vogt. Founded on a Mendelesoin model; a song without words.

"Barber of Seville." Four hands. A. Delaseuric.
Intended for teacher and pupil, and comprising some
of the gems from Rossini's chef deuevre.

"Infernal Galop." Kölling. A fine work, full oforto, spirit and electric dash. An andante introducduction in three four time seems rather out of place
in it.

Fairchild & Dwyer publish a large collection of
well selected popular anh classical songs and piano
works in a very cheap form.

Benjamin W. Hitchcock, Beekman street, has a
very interesting collection of nusic and reading matter in the May number of his excellent magazine. A
ikeness of Miss Kellogg, with an appended sketch of
that charming vocalist, adorns the first page, and
Mr. Lester Wallack is engraved and blographed in
another part of the book. The music cansists of the
following:

"Bright he the Place of thy Soul," quartet. James
Taylor. The theme is rather monotonous and uninteresting.

"Queen of my Heart," song. Dr. W. J. Wetmore.

"Arght be the Paice of thy Son," quarter. James Taylor. The theme is rather monotonous and uninteresting.

"Queen of my Heart," song. Dr. W. J. Wetmore. A charming melody, full of expression.

"Emily Galop." James M. Deems. A spirited "danceable" affair, well suited for the orchestra.

"Pensés du Moment," waitz. K. Barnekov. One of the sentimental order of waitzes, and a very good one at that.

We cannot agree with Hitchcock's Magazine in its sweeping denanciation of musical conservatories in this city. That there are abuses in some of these institutions, as in everything else in this mundane sphere, we freely admit, but they are a positive good and a decided improvement on the system of private teachers. The latter became such an intolerable mulsame on account of the many charltains who, with an unperfect knowledge of even the scales, affixed the portentous word "Professor" flo their names that they were the very cause of originating responsible institutions, which are ever open to public inspection and criticism, and some of which flave stood every test bravely. Besides, a great deal more can be done with pupils from the spirit of emulation and ambition engendered by the conservatory system than by any private lessons in a parlor, where the plano is generally considered by the unwilling beginner as a naisance and the "Professor" an intolerable bore.

KILLED BY A PREMATURE BLAST.—Mr. Lusner 8. Nash died at Keokuk, Iowa, a few days since. His home was in Peorfa, Ili.; but he had a contract for constructing a canal around the Des Moines rapids. His death was occasioned by a premature explosion while he was engaged in blasting a rock. He was about forty-six years old and leaves a wife and four children. He was a very mtelligent, active, energetic and popular gentleman, and said to be a talented and experienced divil engineer. The accident by which he lost his life is as yet unexplained, and practical men in the blasting business that were within a few yards of the point where the accident happened say there is no certain knowledge of its cause. Nearly every person who looked at the lace of Mr. Nash after the accident happened are of the opinion that death was a salutary relief. His eves were blown out, his skuil was broken and his face shockingly disfigured. His son, apparently an excellent young gentleman, watched and affectionzely attended him until death terminated his earthy career,—Keokuk Exchange.

THE DUBLIO.—A Cincinnati (April 19) despatch to the Chicago Tribune says:—"Coionel F. F. Hawkins and L. Casselman, of Louisville, arrived with a party at the Eurnet House to-night, and it is supposed their visit is connected with a rumored duel between Colonels Hawkins and Jones, originating from the McCreery-Stevenson case. The cards of the party were sent up to Governor Stevenson, at the same house, immediately airer their arrival. Appearances indicate that the business and movements of the party will be watched with interest."

UNITED STATES SUPREME JUDGES

The Court, Robing and Conference Rooms Judicial Toga and Helps-The Laborious Colored Attendants-Pen and Ink Sketches of the Chief Justice and His Associates.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1870. Washington, D. C., April 23, 1870.

A visit to the court room of the highest judiciary is one of the prime items on the tablet of Washington sight-seeing. At eleven the daily session of the court opens and often continues until three in the afterneon. The entrance is in quite an obscure part of the oid Capitol, owing to defective illumination. The office of the United States Supreme Court Marshal is well advertised, which furnishes a clue to the entrance of the court room. A dusky porter sits in the gloom by the door and facilitates in a feeble manthe gloom by the door and facilitates in a feeble man-ner your entrance. This dusky porter is decidedly a tion of personal case. From nine o'clock in the morning until three or four in the afternoon be sits on the self same stool leaning up against the wall, and holding in his right hand a string which is at-His duty is to pull this string whenever most berole energy during court hours, and rarely is his hand found detached from the string save when some sable beauty comes along and engages him in furtation. An inner door of glowing vermillion, rior before another porter or doorkeeper inside (a white man) pulls it ajar, also by means of a string,

mony," as the Spiritualists say, characterize the atmosphere. Visitors are very transient, entering over, the general appearance of the room noted, and there is not much to interest, unless you happen to be interested in the case the lawyer is arguing or in-

THE COURT BOOM is in the form of a semi-circle, and lighted mostly from the top by means of a large semi-circuia window, followed around by a row of small round windows. The rest of the roof is finished in square sections, ornamented with quatrefoil designs in stucco. The monotony of the side walls is relieved by phiasters of Maryland conglomerate, with orna-mental entablatures. On brackets of marble are busts of John Jay, the first Curef Justice; of the noble head of John Ruliedge, the second; the strong face of Oliver Elisworth, and the keen, intense, strongly marked one of John Marshall, the fourth. Chief Justice Tancy (pronounced Tawaey) has not yet been added.

The floor of the court room is covered with Brussels.

The door of the court room is covered with Brussels carpeting of crimson, orange and wood colors, producing a decidedly cheeriui appearance. The seats are upnoistered with crimson, and the iron paining dividing the ladges from the lawyers is hung with crimson curtains. On the singuity elevated rostrain, all in a row, with the Chief justice in the centre, single individual control of the manual control of the singuity elevated rostrain, all in a row of marole pillars supporting a small guilery. In front of them is a range of desks. Eack of the Chief justice is a crimson canopied door, above which swoops the American cagie, done up in gold bronze.

THE CONFERENCE ROOM

good bronze.

THE CONPERENCE ROOM

is considerably removed and has a pleasant, arched interior, with the walls hung with gray paper, dotted over with gold and rose. A handsome carpet covers the floor, and crimson lambrequins shade the windows. Here are quantities of State reports, in excellent binding, for reference. The judges convesse in this room on Saturdays for conference. It skept in order by a colored man, Heary Brown, better known as "uncle Heary," who has been there since Marshall's time, and has a distinct recollection of the "Britishers." "On, yes, I'se remember their faces very well. Dar was General Smith and Admiral Cochran, who peddied pies, tryin' to spy, you see. He comes to our house, but we had plenty of pies. Dat was at Mrs. Dix's, down near Mariborough, I was seventeen yaar old when the British came to Washington."

was beyonteen your old when the British came to Washington."

THE ROBING or reception room is serviceably furnished with an open fire and a row of tables, on which are wax candess standing in sticks, reminding one of more proused devotions than probably there occur. In antercomprefixed to this are a row of pegs, on which hang the robes, when not yielding added dimensions to the aircady generous proportions of their wearers. It may be considered sacrilegious to make fun of these gowns, but they took wonderfully like the shreds of antique orders in our exceedingly modern and american way of doing things. I have yet to see the man who adds to himself any dignity, or beauty, or manimess, or awe-ness, or gravity by the assumption of toggery that smacks of femininity. I have a most implous desire to make window curtains of the lace roces of priests, and reline my list windows clock with their great sprawling black ones. Then it is a most fount sight to see a priest or a judge walk across the rostrum, with his knees and beels seducing his limp skirt into all sorts of ungraceful tangles. So long as into all sorts of ungraceful tangles. So long as our President requires no such relic of ancient days to endow him with magisterial dignity it is indictions, to say the least, to dress up the judges like so many old grandmothers. These gowns are of a good quality of bluck silk, cut with a small, pointed yoke, into which is gathered with much depth of gathering the long, straight skirt. The sleeves are very large and loose, caught together at the top with a platting of cord. But if these robes were for angels they could not be better guarded than they are by Going Clarks, a short, swallow-tailed darky, who has watched over them for thirty years and is still "going."

coln in 1862. In physique he is aldermanic. His weight leaps through the hundreds somewhere, and his triends affirm that his heart is as big as his body. He is hardly as conventional on the bench as his converse. He has a strong dark, well lined, full face, with a long upper lip and a row of tron-gray whakers around under his chin. His hair is full, streaked with gray, and his eyes are dark. He has a jolly, easy-digestion look, is fifty-dive years of age, and has apartments at the National Hotel.

NATHAN CLIPPORD, of Maine, was appointed in 1848 by Buchanan. He was born in 1863, and has been growing ever since. Physically he carries everything before him. Judges, the world over, are partial to rotundlay. A few are of moderate leanness, but they are as scarce as badd-headed patients in insane asyluma. It is a fattening office to has judgment on temporal affairs. Justice Clifford is the wisest looking judge on the seach. He has iron-gray hair, a smoothly shaven face, dark eyes that have a downward-upward look if you can understand that paradox, an American nose—that is, it isn't Greek nor komen, neither nex retrousse, but a nose with a knobby end. He usually wears glasses, has a double chin, a pleasant, ituminating smile and small, white hands. He stops at the National Hotel. At his left sits

RANUEL F. MILLER,

a Kentuckian by birth, and appointed by Lincoln from lowa in 1892. He was born in 1816, and is the youngest looking of the juages. He had the snarpening advantages of poverty in his boybood, studied medicine, hated it as a profession, and, during his practice as a physician, began and pursued the study of law until admitted to the bar, which occurred in 1844. He haued slavery and left his native State on account of its existence there, the was never an office-seeker, but his appointment to the Supreme Court was a unanimous and popular nowination and confirmation. He is of good neight and bund, has a high, receding forchead, dark brown hair, with a bald spot, sughtly gray ish beard about his late, a promin

session.

STEPHEN JOHNSON FIELD,
a native of Connecticut, was appointed by Lincoln from California, to which State he drifted on the gold excitement in 1849. He has hazel eyes, a large, nigh forehead, Koman nose, fail face and bearded thin. He is fifty-four years of age, and prior to his present appointment was successivily identified with the course of California. Any one who knows Cyrus W. or David Dudley could tell in a moment that the Judge belonged to the distinguished family of the Fields.

STRONG AND BRADLEY.

Cyrus W. or bavid Dudley could tell in a moment that the Judge belonged to the distinguished family of the Fields.

STRONG AND BRADLEY.

the two new Justices appointed by President Grant, form the Alpha and Omega of the Judicial row, Justice Strong has a long, high, Andrew Jacksonian head, shoothly shaven face, with dark eyes and hair a intel threaded with grap. Justice Joseph Bradley is a New Yorker by birth, but halls from New Jorsey, winch fact is as starting as true. He is of excellent stock, of high culture, and decidedly the most thoughtful, prodouncest and most intellectual-faced man of the judges. He is of medium height and size, with spiendid large, dark eyes, regular, but characterin features, held in quiet, cheerful repose, He is fifty-seven years of age, and his appointment speaks well for the taste and judgment or President Grant. He has bleasant apartments at Wilard's Hotel, and is an ornament and grace in the maniest sense to Wasungton society.

It would be an ungractous thing to make invidious social distinctions about our Supreme judges. A gettleman well acquainted with them all said. "They are all spiending gentlemen and good fellows," which means much or little, as you like. Menhaves wholesale way of compoundating each other that is in striking contrast to the penurous mutual giorification of the fair sex. It is a matter for regret that their manificance of expression is so spong, however. The justices in court and at home, exemplify as do thousands of other mae, the difference of circumstances. Human nature is the most lovable thing in creation, and Judges and Judged are at their best estate in the social kingdom.

THE BLOOMINGDALE MURDRR.

encement of the Trial of John J. Nixon for the Murder of David Cisco-A Legal Informality Adjourns the Case Two Days-The Circumstances of the Tragedy.

gedy occurred in the vicinity of Carmansville, near Bioomingdale, Passaic county, N. J., in which a man the hands of one John J. Nixon. It seems that about three months previous to the date mentioned a warrant was issued by one of the country justices at Bloomingdale for the arrest of Sisco for illtreating his wife. For some cause it fell to Nixon's lot to serve the instrument, which engendered an enmity between the two men that resulted in brawls

On Saturday night, January 29, Nixon and Sisco met at one of the taverns at Bloomingdale and fell in with a crowd of men whose object seemed to be a big drunk. Several fights occurred, in which the whole party participated, and the two belligerents together in antagonistic opposition. However, an explanation seemed to have been satisfactorily effected between them, and the two, after first sup-

started off together for home about midnight.

The non-appearance of Sleco up to sunday morning created an anxiety among his friends, and as he was known to have been with Nixon the previous night, some one went to the house of the latter to make inquiries. It is alleged that Nixon was found washing blood from his hands and clothing, which created an alarm, and a search was instituted, which resulted in finding Sleco's body, with the skull crushed in and other serious injuries, lying oold in death in a clump of bashes to the side of the road leading to the house. The blood-stained and torn earth in the road showed the spot where the deed had evidently been done, and THE TRAIL OF BLOOD leading to the bushes was a plain proof that the body had been dragged where it was found for the purpose of concealment. The body was placed in the hands of the Coroner, but the thought of arresting Nixon as being accessory to the crime, scens to have entered no one's mind until the inquest had been commenced. A rush was then made to make Nixon a prisoner, but the tardy authorities arrived just too late, for Nixon had but shortly previous taken his departure for parts tunknown.

At the inquest Nixon was decided to be the guilty man. A large party of citizens and officials started in pursuit, and after two days' search came upon and arrested Mixon near the Sterling fron furnace. He was brought back to Bloomingdale under strong guard, at which place he arrived in time to attend the timeral, where he was brought face to face with, and forced to

FLACE HIS HAND UPON THE BODY

of the murdered man. But no blood flowed from his wounds, and the interment proceeded. Nixon was shortly brought to Paterson and lodged in a secure cell of the jail at that place to awalt his trial.

On Friday, April 15, the Grand Jury, after a full investigation, brought in a true bill of indictment against John J. Nixon, for murder in the first degree. The prisoner being too poor to employ counsel, Messra A. B. Woodruff and James Evans, acknowledged to be

when

THE PRISONER WAS IRROUGHT FOURTH
the most intense interest seemed to be manifest, although the most perfect quiet was maintained, so that every word might be caught.

Nixon's appearance is somewhat better than when first incarcerated, although confinement in a dark cell has made him quite pale. He is a little over twenty-five years of age, short, thick set, and weighs in the neighborhood of 150 pounds. He is evidently strong and muscular, and everything about him betokens the instincts of the brute rather than the rationale of a human being. Ignorance, low life and sensuous appetites have stamped his face with the marks of a man who would be an unpleasant antagonist in a fit of frenzy. These characteristics, so readable when he was arrested, were, however, considerably obscured yesterday by the freshness of his appearance. A new suit of black, a clean shirt and a visit from the barber had done much to improve his looks.

After the calling of the winesses in this case, some thirty in number, Mr. Henry A. Williams, the District Attorney, called up the case of "The State against John J. Nixon."

Mr. A. B. Woodguff, one of the counsel for Nixon, then arose and

OBJECTED TO THE GASE

proceeding further. He said the defendant had not

Mr. A. B. Woodgur, one of the counsel for Nixon, then arose and objected to the counsel for Nixon, then arose and objected to the papers to which he was entitled—a list of the jurors, a copy of the indictment, &c. Mr. Williams said he had served copies upon the prisoner. Mr. Woodrulf replied that the indictment was not perfect, as the caption which the original had was not in the copy.

Judge Bedle said the caption was legally a part of the paper, and therefore, the copy of the indictment was not a "copy."

The District Attorney seemed much abashed, and the Court declared itself sorry that such a thing should have occurred. And as this paper must be served upon defendant at least two days before the commencement of the trial, Judge Bedle announced that there was nothing to do but adjourn the case until Thursday morning at ten o'clock, which was accordingly done, and the prisoner remanded to his cell. The larger part of the large audence then took their departure with disappointment and the Court proceeded with other business.

Prom the large number ## witnesses it is appraised.

the case will last some days, and as Monday is Judge Bedle's last day in the Paterson courts, it is some-what doubtful that the case, if another delay occurs, will be concluded at this term of court.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Orphans of the Oneida Disaster-Railroad Slaughter-Musical Gymnastics-City Hall Waifs and Rumors Notes from the Police Courts and Coroners' Offices-Miscellaneous Items.

The following record will show the changes in the emperature of the weather for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hud-tubs pharmacy, Herald Building, Broadway, cor-

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Michael Martin, a clerk and messenger in the em ploy of George Wilkes, proprietor of The Spirit of the Times, was held to answer by Justice Dowling for

Yesterday morning Captain McDonnell arrested Martin Mackey, alias Michaels, one of the parties implicated in the killing of O'Day, on Sunday morn-ning. All the prisoners have been locked up in the Tombs on the Coroner's warrant.

It was erroneously stated in yesterday's HERALD that Captain Walsh, of the Fourteenth precinct, had set a special watch on the house No. 101 Crosby street as a "panel" house. The premises in question are occupied by Charles Grovesteen, and the house under police surveillance is No. 103.

The 237th anniversary of the school of the Collegists Dutch church, West Twenty-ninth street, Henry W. Dunshee principal, was held last evening. The exercises comprised examinations in mathematics, natural philosophy and sastronomy, and the "honors" of the school and the annual premiums and prizes were distributed.

A fire yesterday morning, on the fourth floor of No. 214 Fourth street, injured the stock of Jacob Bosing, cabinet maker, \$1,200. The feed store of Peter Wanamacher, on the first and second floors, was damaged \$500. Wanamacher is insured in the Niagara Insurance Company for \$2,000.

Frank M. Russell, aged fourteen years, who resides with his parents, corner of 114th street and Second avenue, on Friday afternoon fell through the hatchway of W. C. Peet and Co.'s building, No. 82 Franklin street, where he was employed, and had both thighs broken and his left arm fractured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he now lies in a critical condition

rai of his captains and instructed them to immediately act towards driving all the panel thieves from the city. The houses are to be guarded by officers, the cowardly thieves driven out and given no rest. Wee be to the police captain who encourages them within his lines, when the Superintendent wills that they emigrate.

of premises No. 86 West Houston street, as previously reported in the Heralds. In their verdict the jury censured the owner or lesse of said premies for allowing the rallings of the roof to remain in so insecure a condition. A young man, named James Richardson, employed as a bookkeeper in Broadway, near Cortlandt street,

body of Mrs. Angeline Beekler, whose death was the

was arraigned before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday afternoon, and held to an-swer on a charge of attempting to indecently assault a married woman, named Mrs. Catharine ickenbred, of No. 616 West Forty-sixth street. the fire in Ninetieth street of the premises of Bernard Berisch it was mentioned that the firm of Weiskell Brothers had suffered loss by the fire; but it was not sufficiently made clear that the fire originated at Bernard Bertsch's, and that the fire was communicated to Weiskells' by the falling in of walls belong int to that part of the premises occupied by Berisch. The loss of Messrs. Weiskell Brothers is estimated

Henry H. Mangan, of No. 6 Broad street, freight agent of the Fall River line of steamboats, made complaint against David Kilmer, a fireman on board the steamship Providence, charging him with the larceny of sixty dollars worth of ladies' slippers, the property of David B. Powell, of No. 6 Warren street. The accused was arrested by detective Dollan, of the Sixth precinct, who found a portion of the property in his possession. Held to answer.

tlemen congregated at the Harvard Rooms, corner of Sixth avenue and Forty-second street, to witness some musical gymnastics by a class of ladies and gentlemen under the direction of Dr. D. U. Martin. The order of exercise, which consisted of marches, bells, rings, club exercise, quartets, &c., was gone through with in a very creditable manner.

It is the intention of the Mayor to enforce rigidly the ordinance against the posting of handbills of all kinds upon sidewalks and curbstones. An order will kinds upon sidewaiks and carastones. An order will be issued to the police to arrest biliposters in the act of offending. This will not apply to the streets fronting upon the rivers. Special exceptions may be made concerning announcements of extra public interest, and permits without charge, in such cases, may be obtained on application at the permit bureau of the Mayor's office.

All sorts of rumors were afloat yesterday about the All sorts of rumors were afloat yesterday about the City Hall concerning the Comptrollership. Some of these hinted at a speedy appointment of a prominent democrat to replace the present incumbent of the Comptroller's office, and others were to the effect that Mr. Connoily had been assured of reappointment. The Mayor, however, has not given any intimations of his intentions respecting that important office. Mr. Peter B. Sweeney left for Albany yesterday morning to attend the funeral of the Legislature of 1870.

up the subject of the Christian culture of children, and debated it for about an hour. All agreed in the and debated it for about an hour. All agreed in the necessity for organizing children's classes in the church as a means toward their conversion, but a few of the speakers confessed to their own inability to interest or instruct children. The sum of \$75 was taken up in the meeting for the benefit of a sick brother from the country, who is under medical treatment here. The officers for the current conference year were elected:—President, Dr. M. D. C. Crawford; Vice Bresidents, Dr. Potter and Dr. Andrews. The secretary of last year's meeting was realected.

The Managers of the "Sheltering Arms" for crippled, incurable and destitute children hope soon to pled, incurable and destitute children hope soon to announce that the receipts from sales at their popular basaar, in the Thirty-seventh regiment armory, are large enough to enable them to continue their bene-voient work. To this end they would respectfully notify the public that by purchasing articles at the many stands, which contain every article wanted for household farniture or ornament, for dress, &c., they will obtain them at quite as low a figure as they could be purchased elsewhere, and at the same time enjoyalte pleasure of contributing all or nearly all the money paid to a most noble and useful charity.

Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans in this city kindly announce that they will take charge of, educate and bring up any children that may have been made fatherless by the collision of the British packet Bombay with the United States steam frigate, Oncida in the Japanese seas. Communications may be addressed to the President, Mrs. Charles P. Daly 84 Clinton place; the Vice Presidents, Mrs. Admiral Farragut, 113 East Thirty-sixth street; Mrs. General Fremont, Tarrytown, or to the Secretary, Mrs. David Hoyt, East Forty-sixth street, New York. The managers request the press throughout the country to circulate this notification. Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans in this city kindly an

Coroner Schirmer vesterday held an inquest on the body of Philip Leddy, a lad six years and six months body of Philip Leddy, a lad six years and six months of age, who was run over by a rail car and fatally injured. The parents of deceased live at No. 742 Ninth street. Philip, in attempting to cross the street ahead of the car, was knocked down, and owing to the street gas lamp not being lighted the driver was unable to see him. The jury found "that deceased came to his death by injuries received by being accidentally run over by car 137 Belt Railroad Company, April 21, 1870, and we censure the gas company having charge of the lamps on the corner of avenue B and Ninth street for not having said lamps lighted on that date.

A colored divorce suit is pending in St. Louis. The parties married according to the slave code nefore the war, but the susband deserted his wife and afterwards took another wife. After emancipation this second wife deserted him, and he went back to the first. The Court holds that he is consequently married to his first wife now, though they had no legal right to marry as alayes.

THE COURTS.

Alleged Misrepresentation on the Shipment of Explosive Materials-Post Office and Revenue Cases - Interesting Criminal Proceedings.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The United States vs. Albert Kemp and Alexander

Lange.—The defendants are charged with having, on
the 2d inst., shipped a case containing explosive ma
terials on board the steamship George Washington, terials on board the steamship George Washington, running between this port and New Orleans, without having properly labelled the contents. It appeared that, when a few days at sea, the materials in the case exploded, causing considerable damage to the vessel. An insurance had been effected upon the package for \$1,600.

John B. Clarke testified that a person like Mr. Lange offered a box for shipment at his office on the 13th of April last, and that he took a bill of lading from him.

from him.

Edward W. Gager, captain of the vessel, then deposed that he found the box on the vessel, that smoke was emerging from it, and that it was subsequently extinguished.

The Commissioner adjourned the further hearing of the case.

Alleged Embezzlement of a Letter. The United States vs. William Harney.—The de-fendant was charged with having obtained a Office by fraudulently representing himself to be a messenger from a guest stopping at French's Hotel, to whom the communication was addressed. The accused was held to await examination.

Charge Against a Liquor Dealer. the defendant, a liquor dealer, carrying on business at No. 148 Chambers street, was charged with shipping brandles and whiskeys in quantities over five gallons without affixing revenue stamps, and drawing off liquors from one barrel to another and mixing them without having them regauged and re-stamped. The hearing of the case was adjourned.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

Before Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., City Judge. NVICTION OF AN ALLEGED SWINDLER OF BAILORS-A NEW TRIAL GNANTED.

on Friday afternoon, was resumed and concluded yesterday. The defendant was charged with defraud ing a sailor named Thomas Holmes out of the sum of \$110, by falsely representing to him that he (O'Toole) was a lawyer, by which statement the mariner was induced to sign a power of attorney that enabled was a lawyer, by which statement the mariner was induced to sign a power of attorney that enabled o'Toole to collect his wages. Mr. William F. Howe, who defended the accused, raised a number of substantial and technical objections to the indictment upon which his Honor ruled as the trial progressed. The statement of the complainant was that he was a sailor and arrived in New York on the ship Western Chief; that on the 28th of March he had an interview with the prisoner (whose business it was to collect claims for sailors' wages) who represented that he was a lawyer and would collect \$110-a fine arising out of a certain assault and battery case—some of the sailors hiving been engaged in a serious fight; that under that prefext he signed a paper which he could not read very well, but which subsequently proved to be a power of attorney anthorizing O'Toole to collect his wages. A cierk of the Supreme Court testified that the name of Mr. O'Toole was not on the roll of attorneys. A number of witnesses were sworn for the de ence. Mr. Burns, a sailors' boarding house keeper, testified that he was a witness to the power of attorney and that the complainant authorized the prisoner to collect his wages, and Mr. Hall, the managing cierk of the respectable law firm of Beete, Dunolne & Cook, stated that O'Toole came in the tegular way, and after an interview with him a letter was written to the owners of the væses for payment of the wages. O'Toole was a witness in his own behalf, and swore that he did not represent to Holmes that he was a lawyer, or that the instrument was to rettle a tine for assault and battery, but when the sailor signed the paper he said hewas a deserter from the ship. O'Toole collected the money and handed it over to his partner, Monaghan, who, it appeared, did not refund it to the sailor. Two witnesses swore that they saw O'Toole hand Monaghan the money at the corner of Hannover and William streets, and that the defendant told him to go and settle with the sailors. Holmes positively stated on Friday th O'Toole to collect his wages. Mr. William F. Howe,

ant. Howe their investors in the what so the pre-oner on the merits.

After hearing argument by counsel for the prisoner Judge Bedford said that he was free to confess that he had serious doubts as regards the reliability of the com-paintant, that he stood alone uncorroborated, while the prisoner's story was substantially corroborated in

planiant, that he stood alone uncorroborated, while the prisoner's story was substantially corroborated in every particular by several witnesses. Moreover, the complainant admits having perjured himself on Friday last as regards a fact in this case. I deem it, therefore, but proper and just that the motion be granted.

There are other indictments against the prisoner which the District Autorney can prosecute.

A COLORED BURGLAR SERT TO THE STATE PRISON. James Strickley (colored), who was indicted for burglary in the first degree, pleaded guilty to the third grade of that offence. On the 6th inst, he burglarlously entered the grocery store of Christian Keiners and stole twenty-one dollars' worth of property. His Honor, after reading the complaint, said that it was a clear case, and sent him to the State Prison for four years.

FORGERY OF A CHECK.

Seigmund Friedman headel guilty to forgery in the third degree, he having, on the 12th inst., forged the name of the firm of Haligarten & Co. to a check upon the National Park Bank for the sum of twenty dollars, with intention to defraud Ferdinand Mayer. He was sent to the State Prison for two years.

The tollowing is to-day's calendar:—The People vs. Ita Campbell and Kate Marsh, rape; Same vs. James Willis, Julius G. Solinger, William Marsh, John Brooks, Thomas Davis, Joseph Wolf, burglary; Same vs. John Murray, William H. Sexton, John B. Fox, forgery; Same vs. Rodney M. Pomeroy (three cases), obtaining goods by false pretences; Same vs. Henry Sontag, larceny from the person: Same vs. William Cunningham, Lizzle Brown, grand larceny; Same vs. John McCaul, receiving stolen goods.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Before Judge—Barnard. Court opens at half-past ten A. M.—Nos. 96, 110, 173, 249, 246, 224.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Before Judge—Brady.—Nos. 18, 37, 74, 76, 79, 80, 85, 84, 91, 93, 98, 117, 119, 127, 132, 139, 142, 145, 152, 157, 158, 169, 176, 186, 187, 188, 196, 197, 201, 202, 205, 207, 216, 217, 218, 226, 237, 239. Call. 241.

SUPREME COURT—THIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Before—Judge Freedman.—Nos. 843, 599, 1767, 1643, 1779, 1323, 1595, 1667, 1287, 1663, 1663, 1806, 1807, 1809, 1813. 1323, 1695, 1697, 1287, 1693, 1693, 1806, 1807, 1809, 1813.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Before Judge Gross.—Nos. 1074, 705, 939, 1000, 1055, 1024, 1103, 1109, 1120, 1123, 1126, 1132, 1184, 1187. Part 2.—Before Judge Curtus.—Nos. 1068, 962, 1006, 1007, 1010, 1113, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1129, 1142, 1141, 1144, 1146, 1148, 1160, 1160, 1163, 797.

OLD WORLD ITEMS.

There was a stormy session in the Belgian Chamber of March 2d, in reterence to the duties on the importation of distilled beverages.

The partizans of the deposed King of Hanover are unwearing in their endeavors to prevent the return of the Hanoverian legionaries to their Romes.

Two singular instances of Mohammedan infatuation have come to light at Singapore, India, one of the parties, a Maiay, having buried himself alive in order to become a prophet, and the other, a Kling, having been frustrated in a similar attempt by the police.

A line of steamers for direct trade between Holland and her East Indian possessions in Java, Sumatra and the Sunda islands via the Succ Canal, has been established at Amsterdam under the Presidency of Prince Henry of the Netherlands, the King's brother.

A committee has been formed in Paris for the pro-

brother.

A committee has been formed in Paris for the protection of French interests in the East, a subject upon which M. Daru, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, is just now particularly engaged. The committee has determined to puolish a journal, which it is said will appear in a few days, under the title of France in the East.

of France in the East.

The Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung advocates the re-establishment of a university at Olmütz. The old one was abolished in 1855, after having existed for nearly 300 years. This was the more extraordinary as in our days high schools are being founded on all gides and Austria possesses fewer universities in proportion to the number of her inhabitants than Germany.

the number of her inhabitants than the population of England and Wales in the middle of 1864 is officially estimated at 20,772,307, that of rieland at 5,673,307, and that of Scotland at 5,118,701, making a total of 29,566,316. By the middle of 1968 the respective numbers are supported to 1975. making a total of 29,566,316. By the middle of 1988 the respective numbers are supposed to have changed to 21,649,377. 5,543,285 and 3,183,125, making a total of 30,380,787. If this estimate be correct the population of Engiand and Wales increased in four years by rather less than one-twenty-lourth of its original sumber, that of Ireland decreased by one-lorty-third, and that of Scotland increased by one-